

Erigeron latus (Broad Fleabane)

Family: Asteraceae (Composite)

Status: Federal Category II (C2) and Sensitive on the BLM and State Sensitive Plant Lists

Known Locations: Cassia, Owyhee, Twin Falls Counties, Idaho  
Elko County, Nevada

Idaho

T10S, R2W, Sec. 4,6 1946 record; 2 miles SW of Mudflat, on Juniper Mtn. road

T10S, R4W, Sec. 20 SE,21 North Fork Pleasant Valley Creek

T12S, R3W, Sec. 15 one mile N of Pleasant Valley Creek

T12S, R4W, Sec. 20(?) NE of Red Rock Canyon

T13S, R3W, Sec. 15,22 SWSW & NWNW,27,28 E1/2 of NE1/4,33 between Brace Ranch and the Owyhee River

T15S, R11E, Sec. 34 Three Creeks, 30 miles WNW of Riddle

T15S, R12E, Sec. 11 (or adjacent sections) 1949 record

5 miles S of Mudflat

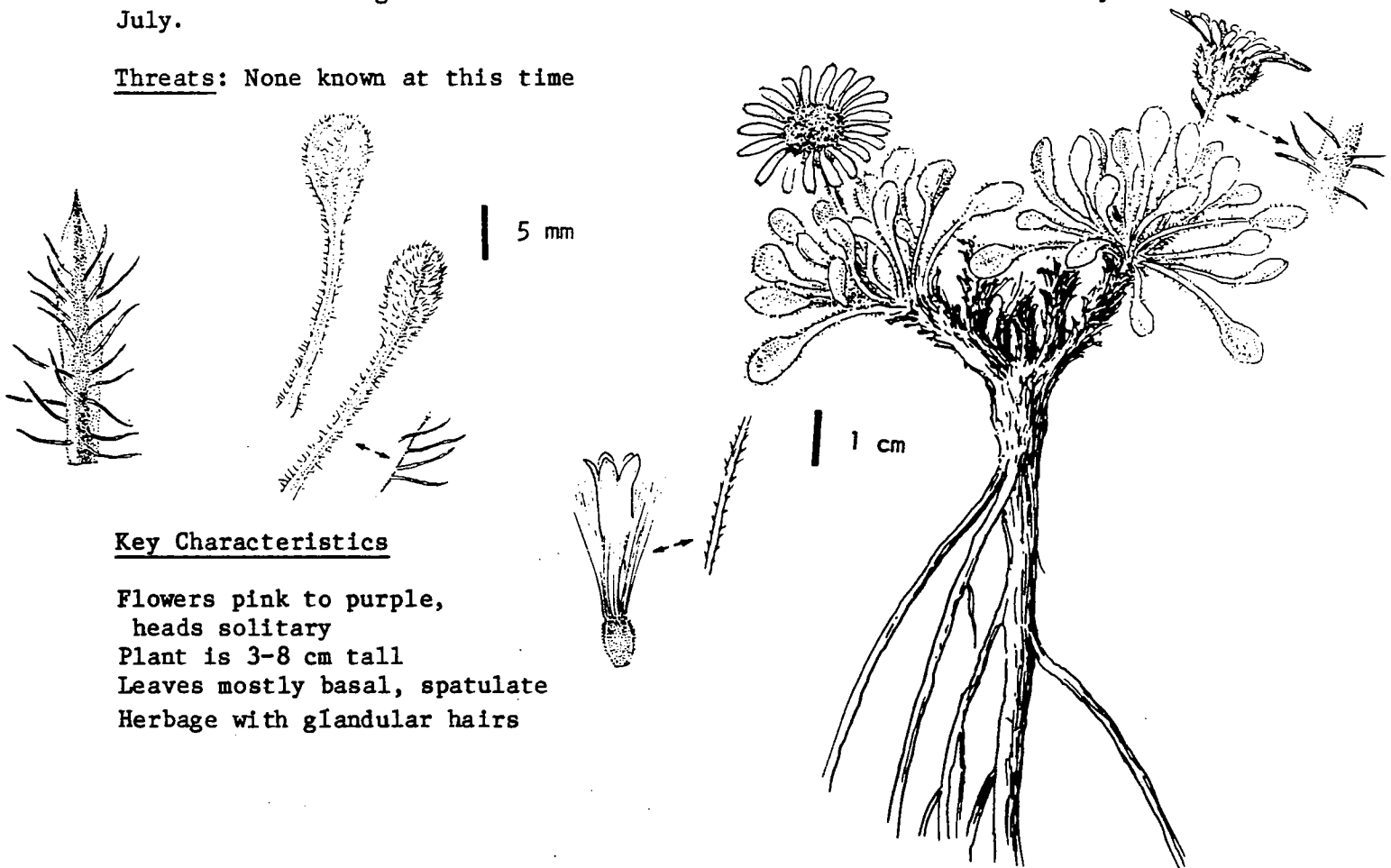
10 miles S of Albion on Mt. Harrison (taxonomy questionable)

Soil Type: On volcanic sands and reddish rhyolitic gravels

Habitat and Ecology: A perennial found in barren places on soils of volcanic origin, usually surrounded by Wyoming big sage and rock outcrops.

Associated species include Haplopappus acaulis, a variety of Eriogonums, and sometimes juniper. This plant is easily confused with other species of Erigeron, particularly E. disparipilus and E. nanus. May be more widespread than was once thought. More collections are needed. Blooms from May to July.

Threats: None known at this time



Key Characteristics

Flowers pink to purple,  
heads solitary

Plant is 3-8 cm tall

Leaves mostly basal, spatulate

Herbage with glandular hairs

Eriogonum salicornoides (Annual Salt Eriogonum)

Family: Polygonaceae (Buckwheat)

Status: Review species on the State Sensitive Plant List

Known Locations: Owyhee County, Idaho  
Malheur County, Oregon

Idaho

T1N, R5W, Sec. 21 6 miles NE of ID/OR line, E of Jump Creek  
T1N, R24E, Sec. 3 Craters of the Moon National Monument  
T3N, R5W, Sec. 4,8 Succor Creek, W side of Homedale  
T5N, R3W, Sec. 17 8 miles N of Middleton  
T1S, R5W, Sec. 28,30 23 miles S of Marsing  
T1S, R6W, Sec. 36 3.5 miles NE of Oregon line  
T1S, R18E, Sec. 18 N of Magic Reservoir, off Hwy 68  
T2S, R2W, Sec. 10 4 miles N of Murphy  
T2S, R3W, Sec. 2 Upper Reynold's Creek  
T2S, R4W, Sec. 23 NE 5 miles N of Reynolds, Macks Creek Rd  
T2S, R6W, Sec. 11 29 miles SW of Marsing, one mile from ID/OR border  
T4S, R1E, Sec. 5,10 3 miles N of Oreana  
T4S, R2E, Sec. 25,30 19 miles SE of Murphy and 1.5 miles SE of Castle Crk  
T5S, R1W, Sec. 8 Hart Creek Canyon  
T5S, R1E, Sec. 11 E of Oreana  
T5S, R3E, Sec. 22 1/2 mile SE of Grandview  
T5S, R6E, Sec. 29 13.5 miles S of Mountain Home, 1.5 miles N of Snake River  
T6S, R5E, Sec. 24 Bruneau area  
T6S, R6E, Sec. 10,8 2-6 miles N of Bruneau  
T15S, R5W, Sec. 28 Blackstock Creek

Soil Type: Loose, white, ashy clay soil

Habitat and Ecology: An annual buckwheat endemic to SW Idaho and adjacent Oregon. It grows on bare, alkaline soils from 2,600-4,200 feet in shadscale-budsage and Wyoming big sage habitat. The plant is poorly collected and more information is needed. It is very similar to E. vimineum. Blooms April and May.

Threats: Mining, off-road vehicles

Key Characteristics

Annual\*

Tiny yellow flowers

Eriogonum shockleyi var. shockleyi (Matted Cowpie Buckwheat)

Family: Polygonaceae (Buckwheat)

Status: Sensitive on the BLM and State Sensitive Plant Lists

Known Locations: Ada, Owyhee Counties, Idaho

T1S, R1W, Sec. 28 SESE, 32 NWNW, 35 SENE E of Halverson Lake & N of Swan Falls Dam

T5S, R5E, Sec. 14 N of CJ Strike Wildlife Management Area

T6S, R5E, Sec. 35 SE 2 miles SW of Bruneau

T6S, R6E, Sec. 18, 26 one mile N of Bruneau; just S of Bruneau Sand Dunes State Park, respectively

T6S, R9E, Sec. 8 SSE of Schoffs Island in the Snake River

T7S, R3E, Sec. 4 SENW, 5 Shoofly Creek, 10 miles S of Grandview

T7S, R5E, Sec. 1, 2, 20 S of Bruneau

T7S, R6E, Sec. 17 SWSW, 18, 19 NENE, 20 NWNW Sugar Valley Badlands, 3 miles SW of Hot Spring

Soil Type: On gravel benches in lake sediments

Habitat and Ecology: A perennial, mat-forming buckwheat of low elevations from 2,600 to 3,100 feet. In Wyoming big sage-rabbitbrush-Indian ricegrass habitat. Grows on wind-swept buttes of lake sediments where flat benches have formed that are covered with round, smooth gravel. This species is poorly defined taxonomically. More collections should be made. Blooms from May to July.

Threats: None known at this time

Key Characteristics

Flowers creamy white  
Matted, compact growth form  
Leaves small, with whitish cast

Glyptopleura marginata (White-Margined Wax Plant)

Family: Asteraceae (Composite)

Status: Priority 1 on the State Sensitive Plant List

Known Locations: Ada, Canyon, Owyhee, Twin Falls Counties, Idaho  
Harney, Malheur Counties, Oregon  
uncommon in California, Nevada, Utah

Idaho

T2S, R1W, Sec. 9 NW 3 miles E of Guffey Butte, N of Murphy  
T2S, R2W, Sec. 15 1938 record  
T2S, R2E, Sec. 2 1951 record, 12 miles S of Regina  
T3S, R2W, Sec. 22 1953 record, 5 miles S of Murphy

T4S, R1E, Sec. 33 near Foremans Reservoir, 14 miles W of Grand View  
T7S, R6E, Sec. 34 SW of Bruneau Hot Spring  
T7S, R5E, Sec. 20 8 miles SW of Bruneau  
T7S, R3E, Sec. 4 11 miles S of Grand View  
T7S, R2E, Sec. 14 1943 record, 15 miles SW of Grand View  
T8S, R5E, Sec. 18 1956 record, 13 miles S of Bruneau  
T16S, R14E, Sec. 29 SENW Player Canyon area SW of Salmon Falls Creek  
Reservoir  
T16S, R15E, Sec. 7 near Salmon Falls Creek Reservoir  
T2N, R4W, Sec. 17 SW of Marsing

Soil Type: Dry, sandy places, sometimes in loose ash or in small basalt  
cinder

Habitat and Ecology: A dwarf, tufted winter annual with milky juice and a  
tap root. Grows in Atriplex-Artemisia habitat on warm, dry micro-sites  
barren of other vegetation, from 3,000-5,000 feet. This plant has a broad  
range but is highly infrequent in Idaho, with usually only a small number of  
individuals in those populations. Blooms from May to June, with flowers  
open in the morning, reputed to close in mid-afternoon.

Threats: Off-road vehicles, increased agricultural development, range  
improvement programs, and heavy recreational use in the Hot Springs area.

Key Characteristics

Flowers white or pale yellow,  
drying to pink  
Dwarf annual  
Leaves crowded, pinnately lobed  
or toothed with a white, waxy margin

Gymnosteris nudicaulis (Large-Flowered Gymnosteris)

Family: Polemoniaceae (Phlox)

Status: Sensitive on the BLM and State Sensitive Plant Lists

Known Locations: Blaine, Butte, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Lincoln, Minidoka,  
Owyhee, Twin Falls Counties, Idaho  
Malheur County, Oregon

Idaho

T1S, R19E, Sec. ? E of Magic Reservoir  
T3S, R20E, Sec. 7 NE of Shoshone  
T3S, R24E, Sec. 21 SWNE NE of Shoshone  
T5S, R8E, Sec. 23,24 N of Hammett  
T5S, R9E, Sec. 30 SENW,32 NE NE of Hammett  
T5S, R10E, Sec. 3 NE of Glenn's Ferry  
T6S, R10E, Sec. 16 1940 record, S of Glenn's Ferry  
T7S, R1E, Sec. 14 SW of Grandview  
T7S, R12E, Sec. 14 W of Hagerman  
T7S, R13E, Sec. 25 S of Hagerman  
T7S, R15E, Sec. 33 near Wendell  
T8S, R8E, Sec. 18 SE of Hot Spring  
T10S, R12E, Sec. 14 1950 record, 3 miles W of Balanced Rock  
T1N, R5W, Sec. 7 SESW Sands Basin vicinity SW of Jump Creek  
T1N, R30E, Sec. 18 NW  
T3N, R29E, Sec. 32 SE  
T4N, R3W, Sec. 10,15 1934 and 1938 records, near Caldwell  
T7N, R1W, Sec. 19 1937 record, N of Emmett  
T8N, R4W, Sec. 33 1911 record, N of Plymouth

Soil Type: Sandy to sandy loam, often on volcanic rock

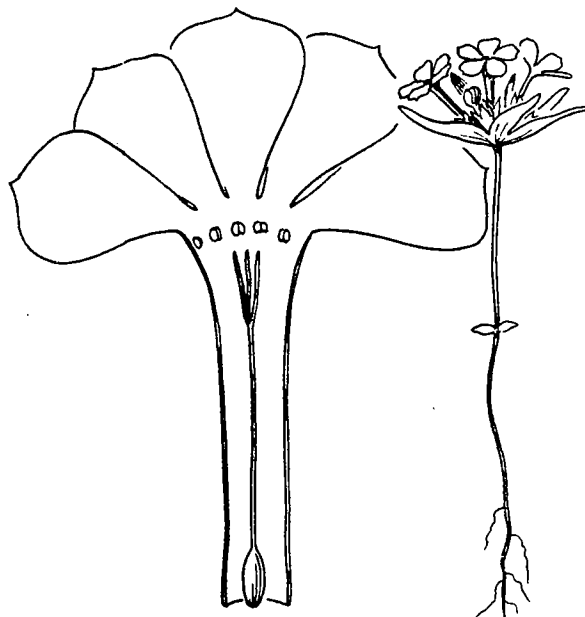
Habitat and Ecology: A weak-stemmed annual that grows in somewhat open, sandy areas in the Basin big sage-grassland zone. Found from 2,700-5,000 feet. The plant was collected much more frequently in the early to mid-1900s than in the past 15 years. It was once noted as common but is now rarely seen.

Blooms from April to June.

Threats: Agricultural development, range improvement programs, competition with cheatgrass

Key Characteristics

Flowers showy, vary from  
white to yellow to lavender  
Short naked stem  
Whorl of entire leaves just  
beneath the flower cluster



Gymnosteris parvula (Small-Flowered Gymnosteris)

Family: Polemoniaceae (Phlox)

Status: Review species on the State Sensitive Plant List

Known Locations: Blaine, Lincoln, Owyhee Counties, Idaho  
Colorado, Oregon, Wyoming, Northern California

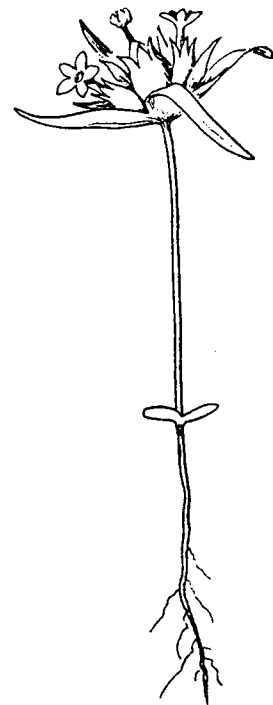
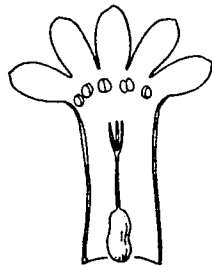
Idaho

T3S, R16E, Sec. 9 NE, 16 NE Eastern Bennett Hills, NW of Twin Oaks Reservoir  
T9S, R1E, Sec. 13 NE E of Battle Creek, 30 miles S of Grandview  
T10S, R4W, Sec. 1, 20 Nickel Creek Table and Pleasant Valley  
Alturas Lake  
T10S, R8E, Sec. 15 Winter Camp, East Fork Bruneau River

Soil Type: Shallow, loamy to somewhat cindery or sandy soils

Habitat and Ecology: An annual of open, dry to moderately moist slopes, flats, and drier meadows. Up to high elevations (above 8,000 feet) in California. In Idaho it frequently grows under the protective branches of Basin big sage. Also associated with bluebunch wheatgrass and Sandberg bluegrass at 5,400 to 5,900 feet. More information is needed on this species. Blooms in May and June.

Threats: Trampling by grazing, agricultural development, off-road vehicles, competition with cheatgrass



Key Characteristics

Small annual  
Flowers inconspicuous,  
white to pale yellow or  
purplish  
Whorl of leaves below the  
flower cluster

Hackelia ophiobia (Rattlesnake Stickseed)

Family: Boraginaceae (Borage)

Status: Federal Category 3C and Sensitive on the BLM and State Sensitive Plant Lists

Known Locations: Owyhee County, Idaho  
Malheur County, Oregon  
Elko, Humboldt, Washoe Counties, Nevada

Idaho

T10S, R3W, Deep Creek, SE of Jordan Valley  
T13S, R2W, Sec. 5 Deep Creek  
T13S, R3W, Sec. 25 Deep Creek off the Owyhee River  
T14S, R5W, Sec. 11 NE South Fork Owyhee River  
T16S, R5W, Sec. 16 SW Little Owyhee River, 3 miles N of Nevada line  
Upper East Fork of the Owyhee River

Soil Type: Talus and crevices of rhyolitic rock cliffs

Habitat and Ecology: A slender perennial found on north-facing, well-shaded sites of coarse rhyolitic bluffs and cliffs at 4,000-5,000 feet. Grows in crevices and especially at the base of cliffs, on sites generally barren of other vegetation. Sometimes found with another uncommon species, Artemisia packardiae. Associated vegetation surrounding these sites include basin big sage, Great Basin wild rye, and Louisiana sage. Always grows in areas far from human influences and a look at historic heavy grazing in some sections of the Owyhee River suggest that it may be sensitive to grazing. Blooms from April to June.

Threats: Destruction of habitat by stream water level fluctuation, grazing in the river canyons

Key Characteristics

Flowers blue with a  
yellow throat  
Basal leaves broad, ovate,  
with a truncate base  
Leaves with long petioles,  
2-4 times as long as the  
blade  
Shadey, mesic sites and  
microsites

Hackelia ophiobia Rattlesnake Stickseed





Haplopappus radiatus (Snake River Goldenweed)

Family: Asteraceae (Composite)

Status: Federal Category II (C2) recommended for Threatened status

Known Locations: Washington County, Idaho

Baker, Malheur Counties, Oregon (about 35 sites)

Idaho

T10N, R5W, Sec. 10 about 5 miles SE of Weiser

T11N, R5W, Sec. 3 1941 record, N of Weiser by Barton Reservoir

T11N, R5W, Sec. 33 (or adjacent sec) just E of Weiser

T11N, R3W, Sec. 33

T14N, R6W, Sec. 9,10 4th of July Meadow, 1.5 miles E of Mineral

T17N, R5W, Sec. 26 1952 record, S of Brownlee Dam Spillway

Nutmeg Mountain E of Weiser 1974 record, only a single plant sighted in '85

Soil Type: Gravelly loam

Habitat and Ecology: A perennial species found in skeletal gravelly loam soils and on steep rocky hillsides in basin big sage-bluebunch wheatgrass-arrowleaf balsamroot habitat. Also in Sandberg bluegrass communities dominated by annuals. Frequently plants are found with heavy insect predation, and appear very sensitive to it. It is told from the wider ranging H. carthamoides by its larger size, broader basal leaves, and the greater number of rays (about 34). Blooms from June to July.

Threats: Competition with exotic annuals, grazing, and wild fires

Key Characteristics

Yellow flowers, heads broad

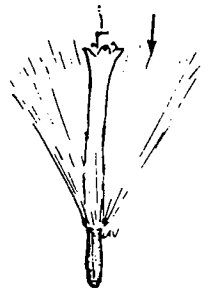
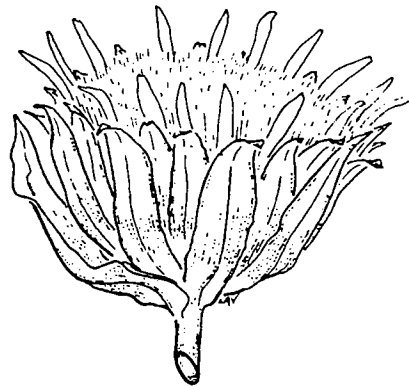
Plants very robust

Basal leaves 5-20 cm wide

Leaves tough and leathery

Haplopappus radiatus

Snake River Goldenweed



Lepidium davisii (Davis Peppergrass)

Family: Brassicaceae (Mustard)

Status: Federal Category II (C2) recommended for Threatened status

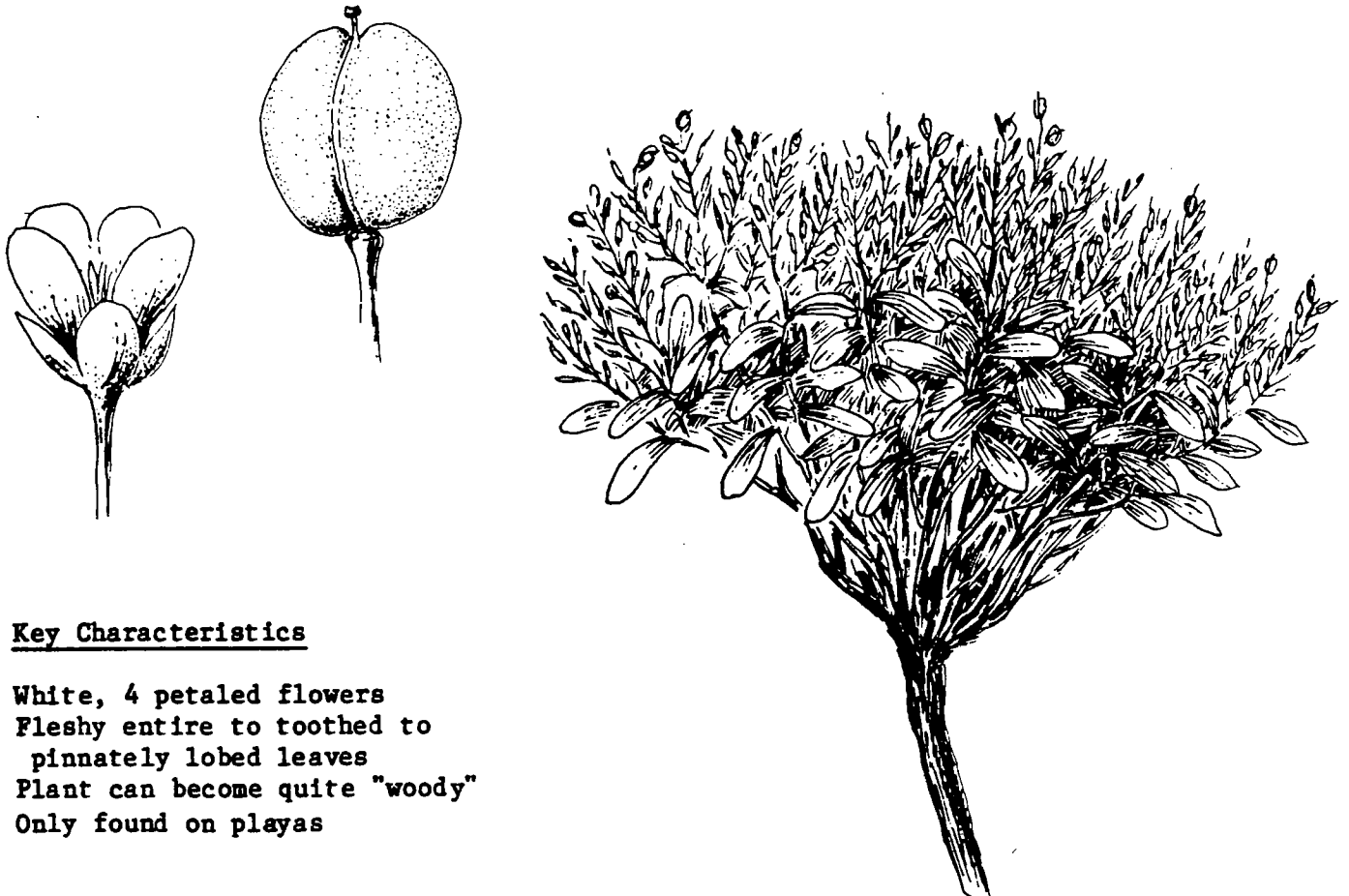
Known Locations: Ada, Elmore, Owyhee, Twin Falls Counties, Idaho  
Malheur County, Oregon

Idaho  
see next page

Soil Type: Hard bottom playas

Habitat and Ecology: A caespitose perennial found only in very hard bottom playas that are usually barren of other vegetation. They are poorly drained and often inundated with standing water early in the spring. On rare occasions a few shadscale and silver sage plants may grow in the playas. Playas are located in Wyoming big sage-Fourwing saltbush-Sandberg bluegrass habitat at 2,900 to 5,000 feet. Populations vary in leaf shape, size, and time of flowering, and may be genetically distinct populations because of the plant's short-distance dispersal mechanism. Blooms from April to as late as August.

Threats: Water storage pond development, spring livestock trampling, off-road vehicles, military tanks, and some range rehabilitation projects



Key Characteristics

White, 4 petaled flowers  
Fleshy entire to toothed to  
pinnately lobed leaves  
Plant can become quite "woody"  
Only found on playas

Lepidium davisii sites known as of November 3, 1987  
(approx. 65 total)

T14S, R6E, Sec. 2 E1/2,22 SESE,23 SESW

T14S, R15E, Sec. 23 NWNE,31 SE,32 SW

T13S, R46E, Sec. 2, 3

T13S, R6E, Sec. 3,18,22 NW,23 NW,27

T12S, R7E, Sec. 6 SE,18 SW

T12S, R6E, Sec. 13 SE

T11S, R6E, Sec. 2 SENW,22 SE

T10S, R7E, Sec. 33 SENW

T10S, R6E, Sec. 11 NW & NE,22 SWSW

T10S, R5E, Sec. 23 NW

T10S, R4E, Sec. 9 SWSE,17 SESE,21

T5S, R6E, Sec. 9,17,19,21

T5S, R5E, Sec. 6

T4S, R6E, Sec. 9, 29

T4S, R5E, Sec. 1, 2, 6, 17, 18, 31

T4S, R4E, Sec. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27,  
(playa in Sec. 4 overlaps into Sec. 9)

T4S, R3E, Sec. 1, 12

T3S, R5E, Sec. 20, 35

T3S, R4E, Sec. 28, 31, 33, 36

T3S, R3E, Sec. 23 NWSE,27

T3S, R2E, Sec. 11 NE,21 SESE,31 NENE

T2S, R2E, Sec. 11 SESE

Lepidium montanum var. papilliferum (Montane Peppergrass)

Family: Brassicaceae (Mustard)

Status: Priority 1 on the State Sensitive Plant List

Known Locations: Ada, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Payette Counties, Idaho

\*T1S, R4E, Sec. 14 NWNW 1987 record, jct. of freeway and Simco Road  
T3S, R6E, Sec. 23 (or 26,35) 1934 record, Mountain Home  
T5S, R6E, Sec. 9 1940 record, S of Mountain Home  
T5S, R7E, Sec. 24 1947 record, W of Hammett  
T5S, R9E, Sec. 18 1940 record, N of Hammett  
T2N, R1W, Sec. 24 1955 record, 7 miles S of Meridian  
T3N, R2W, Sec. 23 1897 record, Nampa  
T3N, R2E, Sec. 2 E1/2 of SW1/4, 12 1972 record, Boise foothills  
T3N, R3E, Sec. 20 1953 record, SE of Table Rock  
T4N, R1E, Sec. 13 1934 record, N of Garden City  
T4N, R3E, Sec. 10 1936 record, near Boise Peak  
\*T5N, R3W, Sec. 6 1974 record, Sand Hollow SW of Emmett  
T5N, R5W, Sec. 10 1938 record, just E of Parma  
T6N, R2W, Sec. 8 1947 record, 4 miles W of Emmett  
T7N, R1W, Sec. 19 1911 record, 3 miles N of Emmett  
T8N, R4W, Sec. 33 1910 record, near New Plymouth  
along the Boise River near Caldwell 1954 record  
\* = the only recent records

Soil Type: On bare, shallow natric sites

Habitat and Ecology: A perennial mustard of bare, shallow natric soil sites or tiny playas in the Wyoming big sage-grassland zone. The plant is probably extinct in some Idaho counties already, as most collections are historic and many of the old sites have been developed. Blooms May to June.

Threats: Land and agricultural developments, salt lick placement

#### Key Characteristics

Flowers white, 4 petals

Leaves pinnate

Stamen stalks bearded-

(distinguished from the more  
common variety by this)

Leptodactylon glabrum (Bruneau River Prickly Phlox)

Family: Polemoniaceae (Phlox)

Status: Federal Category II (C2) recommended for Threatened status

Known Locations: Owyhee County, Idaho  
Pershing, Humboldt Counties, Nevada (3 sites)

Idaho

T10S, R7E, Sec. 35

T14S, R8E, Sec. 5 Cougar Creek on the Jarbidge River

T15S, R7E, Sec. 19 NE Starts here in the Bruneau River Canyon and goes  
intermittently for 30 miles downstream

Soil Type: Rhyolitic canyon walls, rock ledges and cliffs

Habitat and Ecology: A matted perennial that is always found on vertical or underhung rhyolitic canyon walls. Found along the Bruneau River from 2,800 to 4,800 feet. New growth comes out of last year's stalks. It is pollinated at night by a moth, and is intolerant of growing in seepage areas or ephemeral water paths in rock crevices.  
Blooms from April to July.

Threats: A dam on the Bruneau River would be its only threat

Key Characteristics

White to cream colored flowers  
Matted growth form that can be  
very large  
Prickly, narrow leaves  
Restricted habitat

Lupinus uncialis (Inch High Lupine)

Family: Fabaceae (Legume)

Status: Sensitive on the BLM and State Sensitive Plant Lists

Known Locations: Owyhee County, Idaho  
Harney, Malheur Counties, Oregon  
Elko, Humboldt Counties, Nevada

Idaho

T14S, R5W, Sec. 23 South Fork Owyhee River, below mouth of Little Owyhee R.  
T15S, R4W, Sec. 19 NESE, 21 NW, 22 Coyote Hole  
T16S, R4W, Sec. 13 South Fork Owyhee River in vicinity of Bull Camp

Soil Type: Barren loose rhyolitic cinder and gravel

Habitat and Ecology: A tiny desert annual that grows in barren rhyolitic cinder on level terraces in the sagebrush-grassland zone. From 3,100 feet in Oregon up to 5,600 feet in Idaho. It was first found in Idaho in 1981, and there are now three known sites. The plant appears to be more common in Nevada and Oregon than in Idaho. Blooms April to May.

Threats: Off-road vehicles, road building, and placement of salt licks

Key Characteristics

Tiny 1 inch tall annual with  
white and purple flowers  
Palmate leaves  
Rhyolitic cinder habitat  
Only one seed per capsule